

## The Evening Herald.

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### THE WAR IN BERNALILLO.

BERNALILLO county for nearly ten years torn by factional strife among Republicans, and the storm center of Republican politics in the state, is again the scene of a conflict which in violence and extent of its probable influence puts all former struggles in the preliminary class.

As in the local situation and the effect of the struggle locally, there is little to be said. There are two sets of bosses, each determined to rule. They have their hands in each other's hair and their thumbs in each other's eyes. It promises to be a spectacular scrap. The people generally understand the situation thoroughly.

One is inclined, however, to feel almost sympathy for the much troubled Republican state machine which again will be called upon to arbitrate between the warring factions. It has arbitrated so often that the Bernalillo county row has become a set feature of every Republican state convention. The only difference appears to be in the steady increase in violence of the attack.

What is the Republican state organization going to do in this present row?

We're willing to leave it to you, gentle reader. It is quite a problem. In the meantime the row in this county absolutely ends any possible lingering hope the Republican party leaders may have had of success in the state. This makes it all the more certain that the Republican bosses in other counties will turn their whole attention on the legislature. Therefore every Democrat should give his close and unwavering attention to the legislative campaign in his district.

We feel a little bit sorry for the Republican state organization—but not enough to cause us any permanent inconvenience.

Sic tem!

### WHO WILL GO TO THE FAIR THIS YEAR?

"A QUESTION that is coming up before long in a good many farm homes is: Who will go to the fair?" writes the wise editor of Wallace's Farmer in the current issue of that reliable farm journal. "Will it be father and mother, or father and son, or father and daughter? Who will have the opportunity of seeing the state fair, and who will stay at home and look after the place and stock?"

"We wish to put in a plan for the boy and the girl; for we remember well the first fair we ever visited. It was more than sixty years ago and involved a ride of twelve miles to the station the day before, and early rising. Then came a ride of twenty miles in a car in which we could scarcely carry stock now, to a part of the city of Pittsburgh now a noted residence district, the home of millionaires, but then an open field; then a ride back, hungry and tired, in a flat car on a slow train, where we boys had to stand up and hold onto each other to keep from being pitched out. It was a great day, that! We saw more people than we ever dreamed existed in this world, cattle such as we never imagined, and machinery such as we had never heard of. Among other things was a self-raking reaper—a figure of a man; the arm was the rake, and he turned quarter-way around, picked up a sheaf and pressed it up against a sheet of metal, as we remember it, and then suddenly threw it off to one side. We were greatly taken with that. Father bought one a year or two afterwards, and great was the excitement in the neighborhood, and men came on horse to see it go. When the team, alarmed by the rattle of it, started off on a trot and the sheaves flew to one side, everybody cheered and thought that the acme had been reached in the invention of farm machinery. It worked well until we came to a soft place, a deep spot on the hillside, when it mired down and had to be pried out, as we now pry out an automobile, and promptly got a team to haul it out; and then it did not look so good to us. Such were the joys of that day to us that we want all

the boys and girls to have a chance to go to the fair.

"When that matter is decided, we have another question to ask: What are you going to do and see when you go to the fair? Are you simply going to have a holiday, listen to the barker, see the woman with a snake around her, throw eggs at so much a throw at the negro who sticks his head out through the canvas? Are you going to see the bird men? Are you simply going to take in the sights and sounds of the fair, pay two prices for a poor dinner, and then go home so dead tired that you drop asleep as soon as your head touches the pillow? Or are you going with some definite purpose?"

Of course you will get the atmosphere, the noise and racket, and all that, but what are you interested in? There is more to see in any state fair than you can see thoroughly in a week. Are you interested in livestock? Then the building in which the judging is done is the place for you. Are you interested in dairying? Then go to the dairy department. Are the girls interested in chickens? Then listen to the crowing of the cocks, the cackle of the hens, and the quacking of the ducks, and try to learn something more about poultry and how to care for it. Watch the judging. You may learn something from that and you may not. It depends on the judge. Are you interested in machinery, in windmills or in silos? Are you interested in racing? We advise you not to pay too much attention to that. It's hardly worth your while; but whatever your special interest is, pick that out and look after it.

"Don't fail to be interested in the people whom you will see at the fair. They are always the biggest show at any fair. You will see fine, kindly, benevolent old gentlemen, and sweet old ladies, with more wisdom under their gray hairs than forty young folks have with all their good looks. You will see boys who have a great deal to learn, and some girls who have even more; but you will see people whom it is good to see, and with whom it is good to associate. Make up your mind who is going to the fair; and if you are going, make up your mind who you want to see; then see it, and whatever else you can, and go home a wiser man or woman, boy or girl, and all the better because you have been at the fair.

### ASTONISHING.

NEW Mexico Republicans have pulled off some astounding stunts in the past in the way of party mismanagement, and have done some remarkable things in the way of enlisting unpopular favor, so that it takes a considerable jolt to cause surprise at anything the standard machine may do. But when we learn from its own columns that the Lordsburg Liberal has been kicked out of the Republican party, we will confess that we pause in sincere astonishment. In the first place we fail to see why it should be done and in the second place we didn't think it could be done. A good Republican who held a postoffice as long and as faithfully as the Liberal did would seem to be immune from even foul blunders. But here is the Liberal's own account of the kicking:

In last week's Silver City Enterprise Chairman Matt Fowler of the county Republican central committee, published a notice calling the county convention for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the legislature, and to select delegates to the state convention. In previous years the chairman of the committee have furnished the Liberal with a copy of the call, but this year none was received. The Liberal has been told that it was not considered a member of the Republican party because for a year it held office under the Democratic administration. As the Liberal was fired as soon as the Democratic central committee could agree on a man for the place, it thinks this ought to restore it to its former standing as a Republican. It has also been told that it has been read out of the party because it approved of the votes of the exorbitant salary bills made by Governor McDonald. If this is the case, it will be the first time in an experience of forty years as a Republican that it has heard that it is un-Republican to object to the looting of the public treasury. It will watch the county convention with curiosity, to see what stand the modern day Republicans take on this question.

Now, wouldn't that astonish most anyone?

### A MATTER OF LAW.

RATON has a new water works system under construction; municipally owned and being built with the proceeds of a bond issue. It also has a low suit, likewise new and incomplete, handed it by the old public service corporation which has been supplying water. The old company has brought suit

to compel the city of Raton to buy its plant under a valuation to be fixed by a board of appraisers, or provided for in the company's franchise.

The Raton Reporter refers to the company's suit as "unadulterated nerve." This it may be. But if the stipulations outlined by the newspaper also are in the company's franchise, the suit also is a matter of unadulterated law, which is more difficult to handle than unadulterated nerve.

Albuquerque can afford to watch the progress of Raton's municipally built and owned water system closely; for we may learn something about operation that will be of value to us in operating our own municipal plant some day when we own one; if we do. Also we can afford to watch the progress of Raton's water works law suit, with the hope that we will never have one.

We may not like provisions in the franchise of a public service corporation, but when put there by a skillful lawyer they are likely to be found difficult to get rid of. It pays to approach problems of this character with care.

### THE HIGH COST OF WORLD'S FAIR.

UP TO date \$11,328,000 has been spent on the building of the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco, bringing the huge world's fair well on to completion. What effect the war in Europe will have upon this exposition depends to a large extent upon the duration of the war. Some of the foreign buildings have been begun, or appropriations made for them which will permit of their completion undisturbed by the war. With the South American buildings the war will have no effect. The exhibits from Europe, which were to have been very extensive, are likely to be curtailed materially, and if the war goes on for any length of time foreign attendance will, of course, be wholly lacking, while the attendance from the United States and South America will be reduced. San Francisco has shouldered a pretty big load in this exposition; and to a large extent has shouldered it alone. It deserves success and beneficial results. It has been the experience of other cities, however, that a world exposition comes high, and that the permanent results are of a doubtful character. The cost of this particular exposition promises to be especially high.

SAN JUAN COUNTY WILL HAVE GREAT SEPTEMBER FAIR

Astec, N. M., Aug. 14.—Arrangements are being perfected here for the second annual San Juan county fair to be held September 2, 10, 11, 1914. If the fair last year is any criterion, the one this year will be even better, for the crops of all kinds are larger and quality of products better if possible. The fair management is at work on the cash premium list, and premiums for agricultural, horticultural and livestock exhibits will be sufficient to induce a large assemblage of every kind of resource.

The sport program will be in charge of W. A. Palmer, and will embrace baseball, horse racing, foot racing and the usual small sports that amuse the crowds.

Lieut. Gov. Lucero has promised to be present and address the people on one day, and it is expected to have the Durango Motor club down another day. From the number of the latter who made the run down here last May they would make a crowd if no one else came at all. All products here are about two weeks earlier than last year, and it is expected that peaches, plums, apples, grapes, melons, etc., will be in their prime about the date of the fair. Reduced rates will be secured on the railroads of this section, and Astec assures every guest a cordial welcome and a good time.

### \$100 REWARD, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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According to the latest authentic reports there are at present 119,415 motor-driven vehicles, including passenger and freight, in the New England states—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Inasmuch as the total population of these states is 6,553,681, this means that there is one motor vehicle to every fifty-five inhabitants. During the last year the number of vehicles registered in these states has increased by nearly 25 per cent. The New England regulations represent about one-tenth of the number of cars in the United States.

## Great Trials of History

### TRIAL OF SIR HENRY VANE

THE fate of Sir Henry Vane, the English statesman, has always more or less interested America, for he had, in his younger days, served as governor of Massachusetts during the Colonial period. At an early age Vane acquired strong Puritan views, in spite of the personal efforts of those who made the attempt, at the king's request, to persuade him to become a Roman Catholic. Vane was only 22 when he emigrated to Massachusetts, where he hoped to enjoy the free exercise of his religion. The following year he was elected governor. He was only allowed to serve one year, being defeated by Winthrop, chiefly on account of the protection he had given to Mrs. Hutchinson in the religious controversy which she raised.

Vane returned to England in August, 1637, was elected to parliament and three years later knighted. He was always a firm believer in popular liberty and was shunned by every man who courted monarchy.

Vane fell from the affections of the English people when they forsook the jealous care of their liberties. He knew no religion but that of justice. He interceded for the Unitarians when they were persecuted; he pleaded for the release of Quakers imprisoned for their opinions; he demanded justice on behalf of the Roman Catholics.

But because he steadily resisted the usurper Cromwell he was arrested and was confined in Carisbrook castle. His chief opposition to Cromwell was the latter's forcible dissolution of the long parliament. When Vane pronounced it an act against morality and common honesty, Cromwell felt a railing at him, crying out with a loud voice: "Oh, Sir Henry Vane! Sir Henry Vane! the Lord deliver me from Sir Henry Vane!"

After he had been imprisoned several conferences were held between the houses of parliament, at which it was agreed that he should be excepted from the indemnity bill, but that his life should be spared. On the morning of the new parliament, Cromwell, however, a vote was passed demanding his trial of the capital charge and he was taken back to the Tower in April from the Scilly Isles, where he had been imprisoned.

On June 2 he appeared before the king's bench to answer the charge of

high treason, when he made a bold and skillful defense, asserting the sovereign power of parliament in justification of his conduct.

Though supposed to be a timorous man, Vane appeared before his judges with animated fearlessness; he denied the imputation of treason with scorn, defended the right of Englishmen to be governed by successive representatives, and took glory to himself for actions which promoted the good of his country.

Vane spoke not for his life and estate, but for the honor of the martyrs to liberty who were in their graves, for the liberties of England, for the interests of all posterity. He asked for counsel. "Who," cried the solicitor, "will dare to speak for you unless you can call down from the gibbet the heads of your fellow-traitors?"

"Alone, I am not afraid," answered Vane, "to seal my witness to the glorious cause with my blood." "Certainly," wrote the king, "Sir Henry Vane is too dangerous a man to let live, if we can honestly put him out of the way; but still, the solicitor urged, 'He must be made a sacrifice.'"

The day before his execution his friends were admitted to his prison. One of them prayed that the cup of death might be averted. "Why should we fear death?" answered Vane; "I find it rather shrinks from me than I from it."

From the scaffold Vane surveyed the surrounding multitude with composure and sought to speak to them of English liberty, wishing to confirm the wavering and convince the ignorant by his martyrdom. His voice was overpowered by trumpets. Not disconcerted by the rudeness, he foretold to those around him that a better day would dawn in the clouds if though "they were coming thicker and thicker for a season."

"Blessed be God," exclaimed he, as he bared his neck for the ax. "I have kept a conscience void of offense to this day and have not deserted the righteous cause for which I suffer." In the history of the world he was the first martyr to the principle of the paramount power of the people, and, as he predicted, "his blood gained a voice to speak his innocence." Milton devoted a majestic poem to encomium on him.

### THEN

### and NOW

AUGUST 15, 1914.

Thirty-two years ago today was discovered the fatal germ of tuberculosis which had caused more deaths since the beginning of the human family than any other disease. Its discoverer was Dr. Robert Koch of Germany, who spent two years in patient laboratory research before he finally located the little destroyer, too small to be seen by the naked eye, by the researcher's method of staining the suspected germ with chemicals. The discovery changed the whole world's attitude toward tuberculosis. Since the day of the ancient Assyrians the destroying germ has ravaged humanity. Mankind witnessed its fearful devastations among the Egyptians, and in all the successive generations at least every sixth human being was at some time affected by its presence in the blood. Less than half a century ago the disease was regarded as "fatal and hopeless." Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was a physician as well as an author, described the average medical practitioner's acceptance of its fatality in his tale of the "Professor at the Breakfast Table." "Some people regarded it as a divine affliction upon the human race, and an indication of mankind's degeneration. Thirty years ago Europe was reporting over 1,000,000 deaths every year from tuberculosis, while the United States was reporting at the rate of 450 every day.

## THINGS NECESSARY TO MAKE FRUIT TREES GROW

Prof. Fabian Garcia Contributes Valuable Suggestions to Fruit Growers of State on Tree Growth.

By Being Constantly Supplied With

beginning to attract attention.

During the past three or four years the station has been receiving a number of inquiries from fruit growers regarding the kind of fertilizer to use, to encourage a more healthy and larger growth on their trees, in order to produce better crops of fruit. In

## FAMILY AVOIDS SERIOUS SICKNESS

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Ten years ago a friend told me to try Thedford's Black-Draught, which I did, and I found it to be the best family medicine for young and old.

I keep Black-Draught on hand all the time now, and when my children feel a little bad, they ask me for a dose, and it does them more good than any medicine they ever tried.

We never have a long spell of sickness in our family since we commenced using Black-Draught.

Thedford's Black-Draught is purely vegetable, and has been found to regulate weak stomachs, aid digestion, relieve indigestion, colic, wind, nausea, headache, sick stomach, and similar symptoms.

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September, 1911, the experiment station started a fertilizing experiment with peach trees. Two and one-half acres of the peach orchard were seeded to alfalfa. This was irrigated, giving a good germination, and the young alfalfa withstood the winter well. During January, 1912, a stock of the peach orchard 8x200 feet, or about .36 acre, containing 20 Elberta and 20 Crothers trees, was manured with eleven large wagon loads of barnyard manure, or at the rate of forty loads per acre. The manure was spread all over the surface and plowed under. Then it was immediately irrigated, to start decomposition.

On May 15, 1912, the same sized plot as the one manured was fertilized with 220 pounds of sodium nitrate, or at the rate of 600 pounds per acre. The nitrate was broadcast and then disced in with an orchard disc. During the growing season of 1912 the manured and sodium nitrate plots were kept well cultivated and irrigated, while the trees in the alfalfa plot received no cultivation, but were irrigated about twice as often.

The effect of the manure and sodium nitrate was very noticeable on the trees, as the growth was much larger and the foliage more healthy-looking than on the alfalfa or check plots; in fact, the manured trees produced too much growth for best results. While the fruit grew larger, it did not color up as well, and was later than on the check, alfalfa, and sodium nitrate trees. Apparently there was a little too much manure used at one time. At the end of each year, 1912 and 1913, careful measurements were taken of the growth produced during each season on ten to fifty trees under each treatment. The average growth per tree in 1912 in the alfalfa plot was 15.4 inches; in the check and cultivated plot, 18.5 inches; in the sodium nitrate plot, 21.2 inches; in the manured plot, 25.4 inches. In 1913 the average growth per tree was somewhat less. In the alfalfa plot it was 8.8 inches; in the check and cultivated plot it was 10.6 inches; in the sodium nitrate plot, 14.6 inches; in the manured plot, 14.6 inches; in the manured plot, 13.2 inches.

According to these figures, the ef-

fect on the growth in 1913, the second season after the application of the manure and sodium nitrate, was not so marked as in 1912. In the spring of 1913 the trees were topped back considerably; more so than in 1912. This may have also influenced to some extent the greater growth in 1912. It is quite noticeable that during both years the sodium nitrate and manure produced a larger growth than the trees in the check of alfalfa plots.

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